

Self in 10s

In today's Jordan Times...

- Arab Medical Congress winds up: Page 2
- Jerash Festival starts Wednesday: Page 3
- Why Sadat killed himself: Page 4
- Hungry despite adequate food: Page 5
- Fate of hungry constitutes a crime: Page 6
- Korchino bags first victory: Page 7
- Warsaw tightens military service rules: Page 8

BRIEF

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Jordan Times

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جورдан تايمز يومي سياسى تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be dusty, with easterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight Low	Daytime High
Amman	14	28
Aqaba	20	33
Deserts	15	29
Jordan Valley	21	34

Yesterday's maximum temperatures: Amman 27, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 34 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

Hanoi greets Arafat warmly



Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong and large numbers of Vietnamese warmly welcome Palestine Liberation Organisation

Chairman Yasser Arafat who arrived in Hanoi Thursday for an official visit. (A.P. wirephoto)

hatcher says
no' to changes

ACKPOOL, Oct. 16 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused today how to pressure within her Conservative Party to change its economic policies and listed decline was not inevitable. "The tough measures this government has had to introduce are the very minimum needed for us to win through," she told 5,000 delegates at the party's annual conference after 2½ years in office. The 56-year-old British leader, described in public opinion polls as the most popular prime minister since Sir Winston Churchill, declared: "I will not argue just to court popularity." Outside the conference hall at this English seaside resort, 1,600 policemen manning barricades three deep and mounted police wearing riot helmets prevented thousands of demonstrators chanting "hatcher out" from getting in.

Romyko to meet
aig in January

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (R) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig for talks next January, the new U.S. ambassador to Moscow said today. Arthur Hartman, who arrived today to take up his post, told reporters he did not know where the talks would take place. After meetings in New York last month, Mr. Haig and Mr. Romyko announced that Washington and Moscow would resume talks on limiting Europe-based medium-range missiles in Geneva on Nov. 30. The January meeting will provide both sides with an opportunity to assess the early progress of the Geneva talks and discuss the wider issue of limiting intercontinental missiles.

r. Hartman, 55, a career diplomat, replaces former ambassador Thomas Watson, who left Moscow in January. Mr. Hartman was previously U.S. ambassador in Paris.

Lebanese rightists
lou up house in
N. zone

RON, Oct. 16 (R) — Right-Lebanese militiamen supported by Israeli troops penetrated a United Nations-controlled area of South Lebanon today and blew up a house, injury sources said. They said no peacekeeping forces had to the scene, in the village of Toulié in the south-central sector of the U.N. zone, no casualties were reported. The Israeli-backed right militiamen control a strip of territory south of the area and north of the border with Israel.

erman priest
lified to death

AVIV, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — 54-year-old Dusseldorf was beaten and knifed to death Thursday night in pied Jerusalem, in what may have been an attack by criminals. Police had suspected the attack on tourist, identified Friday as Wilhelm Kersch, was a terrorist attack. Mr. Kersch, was killed the day he arrived in Israel, apparently his hotel to take night-time photographs when he was on the head while walking near the Rockefeller Center. He was found dead in a pool of blood in the street, his car and tripod beside him. There were signs the car had tried to run off his killer. Police said they were continuing their investigation into the incident.

O team leaves
Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (R) — Delegation team left here for Moscow to prepare an official visit to the Soviet Union later this month by nine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat. The delegation includes Abdul Majeed Abu Baker, spokesman for the PLO, and Brig. Saad Sayel, of the military operations staff.

Syrians reject Saudi peace plan

BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — A high-ranking official of Syria's ruling Socialist Baath Party command was quoted today as saying the Syrian leadership has rejected Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd's plan for an Arab-Israeli peace in the Middle East.

"We have studied the plan in the party leadership and found it conflicting with our strategy," said Baathist pan-Arab command member and former Syrian vice-premier Mohammad Haidar in an interview published by the Beirut newspaper As Safir.

Mr. Haidar said the Saudi plan was a "mistake from the beginning," adding "the timing was wrong, the contents are wrong and the unilateral presentation of it was also wrong."

U.S. to extend more arms to beef up Sudanese army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (R) — The United States plans to send more arms to Sudan before the end of the year to shore up its defences against what is viewed as a growing Libyan threat, according to a senior Pentagon official.

The official, who briefed reporters on condition that he was not named, said 20 M-60 tanks, 12 155 mm Howitzers and two F-5 fighters would be taken out of storage ready for shipment.

He charged Libyan planes, mostly obsolete Italian-built aircraft, were making daily raids on the Sudanese who had no air defences.

Congress has not yet approved a long-standing Pentagon request to increase military aid to Sudan from \$30 million to \$100 million a year.

But Defense Department officials said they had discussed the extra arms for Sudan with congressional leaders and they would be paid for until a new arms bill was passed.

The Pentagon official said Sudanese pilots would be trained in the United States to fly the F-5, a light attack aircraft designed mostly for sale to friendly countries.

Besides tanks and the Howitzers, the United States also planned to supply Sudan with tank transporters and runway mats to strengthen soft-surface airfields.

The official said the Sudanese were confident of repelling any Libyan ground attack but felt helpless against air attacks.

Egypt has ordered \$3.5 billion worth of arms from the United States, including advanced F-16 fighters and M-60 main battle tanks. Shipments should begin in a few months, the official said.

U.S.-Sudan-Egypt-Oman-Somalia manoeuvres

The official said more than 4,400 Americans would take part in manoeuvres next month and in December to see how quickly the U.S. could respond to a "Middle East crisis." The exercises would include Egyptian and Sudanese forces, he said, adding that Oman and Somalia had tentatively agreed to join in the war games.

Reagan optimistic on AWACS deal as senators criticise horse-trading

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (R) — President Reagan says he remains confident Congress will approve his plan to sell five advanced radar planes and other arms to Saudi Arabia, despite a second rebuff yesterday.

Although the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to recommend that the full Senate block the deal, a last-minute presidential intervention narrowed the vote to 9-8.

The full Senate will decide the fate of the \$8.5 billion deal, strongly opposed by Israel as a threat to what it views as its security, in a vote expected in 10 days.

During the committee's closing debate Mr. Reagan telephoned one undecided senator, South Dakota Republican Larry Pressler, to assure him he will take into account the senator's wish that Israel be given extra radar jamming equipment if requested to counter the Saudi planes. Sen. Pressler then voted in support of the sale.

Reacting to the vote President Reagan told reporters: "Frankly, I am gratified that it was that close. Of course, I wish it had gone the other way."

But he added that he still left confident he would win when the matter came before the full Senate.

Despite Mr. Reagan's optimism, yesterday's vote in the House of Representatives against the sale have

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In an advance warning that Syria would oppose debate of the Fahd plan at the forthcoming Arab summit, Mr. Haidar told As Safir: "We have agreed at the (Baath Party) leadership that there is no need at this stage for a unilateral Arab initiative. If such an initiative is deemed necessary, let them (the Saudis) take resolutions of previous Arab summits and weld them into an initiative."

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Medical Union promises action on council's decisions

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 16 — The recommendations of the executive council of the Arab Medical Union will not be just ink on paper, but will be implemented in the near future, according to Dr. Hassan Badran, chairman of the press committee of the 19th pan-Arab Medical Congress.

"The congress has been the most successful ever held in the Arab World," Dr. Badran told the Jordan Times, adding that the congress' friendly atmosphere helped the participants feel quite at home.

Although the 1,000 participants came from far and wide, it seems they had only one aim in mind:

"All the participants wanted to come up with urgently needed solutions to health problems in the Arab World," Dr. Badran said.

The union's executive council has come up with some recommendations that are expected to be carried out soon. The need for collaboration in scientific and professional disciplines among the 12 Arab countries taking part in the three-day congress was seen as one of the most important issues discussed. Such cooperation would not be restricted to medicine as such, but would extend to other medical professions, such as pharmacy and dentistry.

To support more research, the council also decided to increase its annual budget by getting more financial support from both public and private organisations. But one of the most important decisions of the council was to increase support to doctors and medical institutions in the occupied Arab territories. All Arab physicians have been asked to donate from one to three Kuwaiti dinars a year to increase financial support for the Palestinian movement.

And, in a bid to get more worldwide recognition, the union has agreed to pursue more campaigns to make people all over the world aware of problems in the occupied

territories. A special committee has been formed to follow up the medical situation in the occupied territories where, due to the oppressive measures undertaken by the Israeli authorities, the health situation has been deteriorating over the years.

The union's executive council also discussed the current Arab situation at large, and reaffirmed that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East struggle, and that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the sole representative of the Palestinians.

The council agreed to offer more financial and moral support to the PLO by extending a helping hand to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.

The council also condemned Israeli actions in Lebanon, and "vicious" raids on its lands and peoples. The council once again reaffirmed the integrity of the Lebanese territories, and denounced the collaboration between former Lebanese army major Sa'ad Haddad and the Israeli occupation.

The council condemned the latest American-Israeli "alliance," and called on all agencies in the Arab World to boycott American medicine and equipment. It also denounced the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor in June.

The three-day congress, which started on Tuesday, heard about 130 scientific presentations, besides viewing exhibitions of contemporary and early Islamic medical tools.

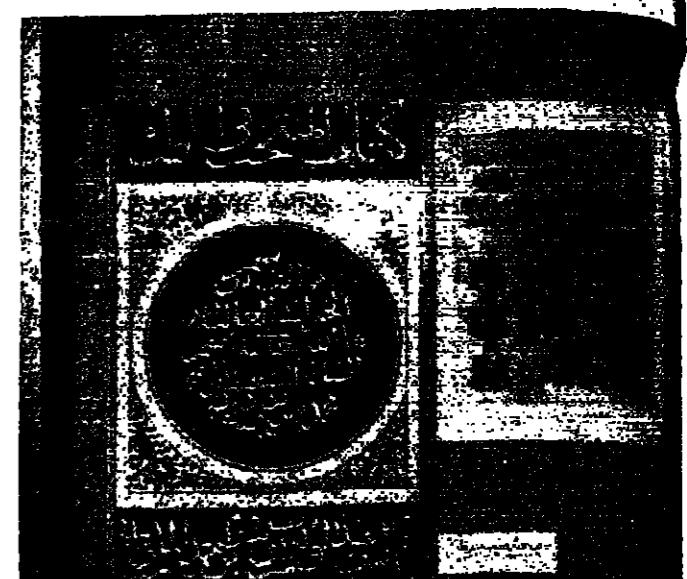
About 1,000 Arab physicians and medical experts from 12 Arab countries took part.

Crown Prince, Queen Noor receive medical delegates



AMMAN, Oct. 16 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court yesterday the heads of Arab delegations participating in the 19th pan-Arab Medical Congress which was held in Amman this week (above). Crown Prince Hassan briefed them on the suffering of the Arab people in the occupied territories, and the measures taken by Israel to Judaize those lands and displace their citizens. He

also stressed the importance of holding medical conferences to discuss health problems in the Arab World. Meanwhile, Her Majesty Queen Noor held a reception party at Basman Palace yesterday (above), in honour of women doctors who participated in the medical congress. The reception was also attended by the wife of the prime minister, the wife of chief of the royal court and Minister of Social Development Iman Al Mutti.



Reproductions of ancient Arabic medical documents on display at the University of Jordan to coincide with the 19th pan-Arab Medical Congress (Staff photo by Samira Kawar).

Congress provides occasion for journal's debut and exhibition

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Oct. 16 — Several Medical exhibitions were held at the new nursing college at the University of Jordan during the 19th pan-Arab Medical Congress in Amman which ended today.

At the behest of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Ministry of Health had contacted the Kuwaiti ministry of health to arrange for an exhibition portraying the history of Arab and Islamic medicine. Dr. Qindil Shakir, director of medical education at the University of Jordan's faculty of medicine, told the Jordan Times that the Kuwaiti health ministry sent a physician, an interior decorator and a technician to set up the Islamic exhibition, as well as the materials on show, which comprised photos of ancient Arab and Islamic medical manuscripts and glossaries illustrating the medical research carried out by Arab scholars and physicians such as Ibn Sina and Al Bairuni.

Also on exhibition were decorative illustrations of the methods used by medieval Arab and Muslim physicians to treat their patients and diagnose their ailments. Dr. Shakir added that the aim of the Islamic medical exhibition was to highlight the role played by Arab Muslim physicians in discoveries which led to the establishment of modern medical science, and to give prominence to their contribution to human civilisation.

Also on exhibition was a miniature model of the Islamic hospital being built in Abdali. Dr. Shakir said that it is hoped that the large, new hospital will be opened at the beginning of 1983.

In a nearby room, handicrafts made by the children of Palestinian martyrs were to be seen at an exhibition held by the Palestinian Red Crescent, with the proceeds going to aid such children, particularly in the West Bank and Gaza. The handicrafts included prettily embroidered garments and tapestries as well as posters, and decorative wooden and mother-of-pearl objects.

Commercial exhibitions of medical and surgical equipment manufactured by Jordanian, Arab and foreign companies and available on the Jordanian market were also on display at the school of nursing.

January 1982. Mr. Bannin said that a recommendation for the publication such a pan-Arab medical journal had been passed at the Arab medical conference in Rabat in 1979. The resolution, he said, specified that the assistant secretary general of the Arab Medical Union, a resident in Damascus, would be journal's director general. He added that the journal will serve as a forum for the exchange of information and ideas at the pan-Arab level among his specialised Arab medical researchers, being "a journal for and by Arab physicians."

Mr. Bannin said that the journal will be distributed to Arab physicians throughout the Arab World through medical associations in all the Arab countries. He urged medical scientists to send their research papers to the journal's editor, Dr. Mohamed Sharif Bagleh, in Damascus. He said he regretted the fact that Arab medical associations, so far, not been very cooperative and responsive to the federal request for publishable material.

He said that only a nominal fee will be paid to scientists contributing medical, biochemical, community medicine, pharmacological and other medical material to the journal, in keeping with the scholarly and scientific standards of the magazine.

Pan-Arab journal

Another related event that took place on the occasion of the medical congress was the publication of the first pan-Arab medical journal by the Arab Medical Union in Tunis.

Mr. Khamais Bannin, a representative of the journal attending the conference, told the Jordan Times that the journal's issue number "zero" had been published to coincide with the congress, and that it will henceforth be published on a quarterly basis, with the first issue coming out in

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1143 KHz

CHANNEL 3

5:30	Koran
5:45	Cartoon
6:05	Rainbow
6:25	Children's Programme
6:40	Buck Rogers
7:30	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Local Programme
10:10	Arabic Film
11:00	News in Arabic
11:10	Film Continues

CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Comedy: Yes, Minister
9:10	Variety Show
10:00	News in English
10:10	Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00

7:01

7:30

7:40

8:00

8:30

9:00

10:00

11:00

12:00

12:30

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19:30

20:30

21:00

22:00

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30

The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour

17:00 Special

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

DEPARTURES:

CULTURAL CENTRES

DOCTORS:

EMERGENCIES

MUSEUMS:

PARKS:

SERVICE CLUBS:

SHOPS:

TOURIST INFORMATION:

TRAVEL AGENTS:

TRANSPORTATION:

WEATHER:

WILDLIFE:

WORLD TRADE:

YOUTH:

ZOO:

POST OFFICES:

TELEGRAMS:

TELEPHONE:

TELEVISION STATION:

WATER SUPPLY:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

WILDLIFE:

</div

World Food Day observed

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (J.T.) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Daud stood in for His Majesty King Hussein yesterday in participating in a celebration of World Food Day at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Jordan.

In observing this day, the minister said, Jordan stresses its belief in the importance of food and in

News agencies' union board meeting put off

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (J.T.) — A meeting of the administrative board of the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA), which was scheduled to open here today, has been postponed, Mr. Yousef Al Leil, the director of the Jordan News Agency Petra, told the Jordan Times today.

The six-member board was to see on the agenda for the federation's annual conference in late November.

No date was fixed for the postponed meeting, Mr. Abu Leil said.

Most of the directors of the six member countries (Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization) were either very busy or out of their countries, he said.

the need to ensure its ample supply. He praised the role of the Jordanian farmer in Jordan's five-year development plan.

He also praised the farmers in the occupied Arab territories, who are steadfast in remaining on their lands despite the repressive practices of the Zionist occupation forces, and the settlement and displacement policies practised against them.

Mr. Daud distributed certificates and prizes to farmers who have excelled in developing agriculture in the highlands. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is cooperating with Jordan in a highlands agricultural-development project.

Day of the White Cane stresses rights of blind

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (Petra) — Jordan has been able to achieve a great deal in safeguarding the civil rights of the blind, particularly in such matters as housing, education and rehabilitation, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the honorary president of the Friends of the Blind society, said yesterday.

Prince Ra'd was speaking at a ceremony marking the International Day of the White Cane at Al Noor Institute for the Blind yesterday.

He praised the support given by the public and private sectors to the society, and expressed the hope that branches of the society will be opened in Irbid, Karak and Aqaba within the coming few months.

Panels meet on draft waiver, projects bills

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council's social and educational committee on Thursday discussed a proposed amendment to the student military service law which would enable outstanding students to pursue their post-graduate studies.

Meanwhile, the joint legal and economic committee will meet Sunday to resume study of a bill to establish a corporation for large projects.

Tank division marks 12th anniversary



AMMAN, Oct. 16 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, yesterday afternoon attended a celebration marking the third royal armoured division's 12th anniversary, held under the King's patronage. A formation from the division carried out a tactical exercise with live ammunition, with the participation of the Royal Jordanian Air Force. King Hussein distributed prizes and cups at the end of the celebration, which was also attended by Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the King's military secretary Mohammad Idris, Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and a number of senior army officers.

Jerash Festival: a dream come to life

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

RASH — Only a few days are before the Yarmouk University and other voluntary institutions and individuals realise their cherished dream: the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts.

Scheduled to run for three days starting Oct. 21, the festival includes plays, concerts, arts and crafts exhibitions, international folk dancing, poetry recitals, storytelling and films.

The festival is regarded by its sponsor, Yarmouk University, as prototype for future events. Talking to the Jordan Times, Dr. Zaven Armuti, director of the Department of Journalism at the university and the festival's director, expressed the university's hope that the occasion will develop into an annual, international, week-long production.

The university is already planning a large-scale festival for July 1982.

The festival will take place amid remains of the ancient Roman city of Jerash, where the ancient structures are being readied for simultaneous performances and exhibitions.

On opening on Wednesday morning by Her Majesty Queen Noor, the festival will take place in the oval, sun-drenched Forum, where the tents gathered for judicial and public business.

At the same day, this site will witness traditional music and national folk dancing featuring Jordanian dabke dances, the Suffolk Morris Dancers from England and a group of solo dancers from Andalusia, Spain; all three performances sharing a common heritage in steps.

The festival committee prides itself on the latest addition to the programme, the national Bulgarian dance group.

Many other items, these will be performed several times throughout the festival, and feature parts of the ancient



The Yarmouk University Players rehearse for their performance of 'Antigone' in the South Theatre

A very colourful event will be staged at various sites around Jerash by about 100 participants from youth centres in the Irbid area. They will recreate a traditional Jordanian wedding — more of a happening than a play — written by Mr. Hasan Naji, produced by Miss Nariman Rusan and directed by Mr. Dalgamouni.

The Army Music Corps and local musicians will perform throughout the festival in the Forum, at the Artemis Steps, the cathedral steps and along the Colonnade.

Construction booming

Construction work that covers all these sites has spread to other areas to prepare for the arts and crafts project. Roman shops around the Tetrapylon crossroads and along the colonnade — where the best shops were, and where the

marks left by the wheels of passing chariots can still be seen — have been reconstructed, and will swarm with craftsmen demonstrating their skills and selling their products.

Construction is also under way to prepare the underground Zeus Vault for an exhibition of art works by prominent Jordanian artists.

Roman drinking fountains will also come to life, as work is being done to connect drinking water to many of the water sources, including the mouths of the carved lion heads in the Nymphaeum.

For the visitor baffled by all the names and places, a glance at the ticket will solve all his problems. The ticket itself — an eight-page booklet — contains all the information necessary, including a map of the festival site. The map indicates all locations and services available, such as the specially

Dream of decades

The festival has featured for decades in the dreams of many private and public individuals, including two late prime ministers. But circumstances — natural and man-made — have conspired to foil earlier attempts. This year's project came into being at Queen Noor's initiative, and the challenge was taken up with vigour by the young Yarmouk University.

The Jerash Festival committee chairman is certain of success because of the dedication of the committee's members, and the tremendous support the project has received all over. Queen Noor herself has kept in touch with developments, and was deeply involved with all stages of the project.

The president of the university, Dr. Adnan Badran, has given his full support from the start. His enthusiasm has been reflected at all levels on the Irbid campus, which takes as its motto, "a university without fences". This attitude has kept both faculty and students continually involved with the community around them.

"To our surprise we found the festival had a life of its own, and eventually we had to run to keep up with its growth," said Dr. Othman Malhas, committee member and head of the arts and crafts subcommittee, alongside his full-time job as assistant professor of mathematics at the university.

"As soon as the idea came out in the open, we got a great response from craftsmen and artists to make it happen," he exclaimed.

The 17 committee members, appointed by Dr. Badran, are kept on their toes by the demands of preparing for the festival, which come on top of their already busy university schedules.

Nine faculty members with doctoral degrees in various fields are helping the chairman plan and run the events, along with seven university instructors and employees. Besides acting as advisers and organisers, they are involved in publicity, finances, play direction, coordinating student ushers and working on the site preparation.

Since the beginning of August, Mr. Fayed Tarawneh, Mr. Bassam Tali and Mr. Thougan Obeidat, site committee members, have been coordinating and supervising the preparations in the old city with a lot of help from different institutions.

The armed forces have been helping with laying cables and the electrical wiring to light up the ruins. Groups of columns and the Temple alone will be lit by 140 projectors of 3,500 and 1,000 watts, besides the ordinary lighting of streets, shops and the colonnade.

The Department of Labour has provided manpower to clear up and clean the site in cooperation with the Petra-Jerash Development Project, which has also helped in constructing stages and pathways.

For its part, the Department of Tourism contributed with JD 5,000 for expenses, and undertook the production of the festival's promotional brochure.

Lighting and sound have been arranged by the Department of Culture, along with the Hashemite Broadcasting Service and Jordan Television, which will also produce a documentary on the festival. Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is flying in the folk dance groups from Spain and Britain.



Young Jerash residents excitedly view the eight-page Jerash Festival 'ticket' (Photo by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black)

New arrangements put into effect for Palestinian pilgrims

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Oct. 16 — Muslims from the territories occupied since 1948 who returned from pilgrimage to the revered sites in Saudi Arabia yesterday were taken straight from Amman Airport to a camp in the Jordan Valley.

There they could either cross the Jordan River bridges into Palestine, or join their relatives in Jordan for a three-day stay. Sheikh Mohammad Ibrahim Shara'a, acting under-secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, told the Jordan Times.

The arrangement was adopted to facilitate the pilgrims' safe journey through Jordan, he added.

The 400 men and women disembarked from their Boeing 747 jet into waiting buses which left immediately for Ghor Nimrin in the Jordan Valley via the old Jerusalem-Amman road.

The plane, originally scheduled to land at dawn yesterday, was more than eight hours late because of "formalities" at Jeddah airport," Sheikh Mohammad said.

At the Ghor Nimrin camp, specially fitted out for their stay, passport and other formalities will be conducted for those who wish to cross the King Hussein bridge, a Public Security Directorate official said. Others will be allowed to stay in Jordan for a maximum of three days, provided their relatives have completed "certain formalities," he said.

These include a written application to the Ministry of the Interior and an undertaking that the pilgrims will appear at the crossing point before the end of the specified period.

Sheikh Mohammad said he

could not provide a figure for those pilgrims who would be staying in Jordan, "because applications are submitted at the Ghor Nimrin camp as the pilgrims arrive there from the airport."

This is the first time such an arrangement has been adopted. In previous years, pilgrims from the 1948-occupied territories travelled by land, and their convoys were escorted by police from Mudawwaran, the southern border post with Saudi Arabia, to the Jordan Valley.

In all, 2,129 pilgrims from the territories made the pilgrimage this year.

Pilgrimage fatalities rise to 30

AMMAN, Oct. 16 (J.T.) — The number of Jordanians who died while performing the pilgrimage to Mecca this year has risen to 30, a spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic affairs said Thursday.

He said the figure was expected to rise further because there are from 50-60 pilgrims in Saudi hospitals.

In all, 25,000 Palestinian and Jordanian pilgrims went to the revered sites this year, including 3,000 from the occupied Gaza Strip and 2,129 from territories occupied since 1948.

The spokesman could not give a breakdown of the number of the dead from each group, who were all treated as Jordanian pilgrims.

The spokesman said most of the deaths were caused by old age.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* The French Cultural Centre presents "Quelque Part Quelqu'un," (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m.

Painting exhibitions

* By Yousef Baddawi at Holiday Inn Hotel.

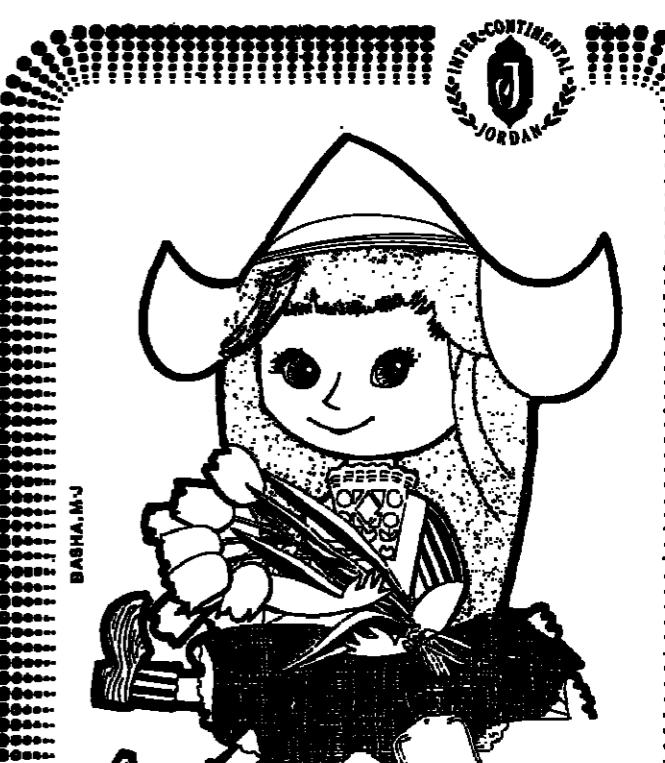
* By Munir Abu Al Ula Darraz at the Jordan Artists' Association Gallery.

Book exhibition

* The British Council presents a selection of recent British books on home management, food and nutrition, needlework and dressmaking, child care, secretarial and business studies.

Church service

* Sunday, 8 a.m.: Holy Communion; and 12 noon, morning service at the Church of the Redeemer (C. of E. Anglican/Ecclesiastical) near First Circle, Jabal Amman.



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Why Sadat committed suicide

By Nasseruldin Nashashibi

BUSINESS HORIZON

Game of the giants

By Fahed Fanek

INTERNATIONAL Chamber of Commerce (ICC) held a round-table discussions over the subject of "protectionism" which took place in Paris at the ICC headquarters on Oct. 1.

International figures of businessmen, scholars and policy-makers, including representatives of the European Economic Community (EEC), Japan, USA and other countries took part in the discussions.

It is only natural to have the discussions dominated by the industrial powers; however, I was able to inject the following comments on behalf of the Jordanian business community:

"So far the discussions of this round-table were dominated by the problems of, and conflict among, the economic giants, especially Japan and EEC."

"Allow me to say something about the problems of developing countries in facing the concept of international free trade, especially if the tariff is considered a major hindrance to free trade. Of course I don't need to dwell too much on the well-known concept of infant industry — which needs protection — at least for a limited period of time until it matures.

It goes without saying that local products in developing countries cannot compete fairly with the products of Japan, or for that matter, with the products of the EEC or the U.S. If European industrial community is today complaining from unfair competition, what would the underdeveloped industrialists ask for? To me they would be very liberal to call for a relative protection through substantial customs tariffs instead of demanding full banning of the importation of the kinds of commodities that are being produced locally.

"On the other hand I would like to point out that the proceeds of customs duties on imports form the major source of government revenue. The social and economic order (or disorder) in the underdeveloped countries make income tax a symbolic thing. Only five to six per cent of the treasury revenues are derived from direct income tax, while indirect tax of import duty is responsible for at

least six times that much.

"Tariff on imports in developing countries is not a tool for protection only, but a major source of revenue to the government.

"As a matter of fact even local production is being taxed with certain duties payable at source unless the goods are exported, in which case they will be taxed in the importing country. In other words customs in developing countries is the equivalent of sales tax in the advanced countries, and is not hindering the flow of trade.

"Another indicator is that duty is being used as a way of redistributing income more fairly, for instance imported cars pay the highest customs duty, while cars are not being produced in most of the developing countries which demonstrates another useful function of tariffs. The proceeds being used to the benefit of the poorer sectors of the community through free government services in education, health care, etc. which are made available to those who cannot afford buying cars.

"I can also add that developing countries need to save and invest a higher portion of their income by reducing consumption, and the duty on imports will help in this respect, while at the same time generating income to the government, which is more able to invest, especially in badly needed infrastructure.

"Therefore in the summing up of the discussions of this round-table, I suggest that the management of the International Chambers of Commerce (ICC), make a provision for underdeveloped countries in order to appreciate the understanding of the other functions of tariff which are government revenue badly needed from the financial point of view, to redistribute income more fairly between the haves and the have-nots and to enhance saving and investment at the expense of consumption, especially in luxury commodities.

"Finally the dialogue between North and South should be enhanced and brought to a fruitful conclusion in order to have the economic relations among countries based on a more fair play."

LORD George Brown was one of the most brilliant British foreign ministers in the past thirty years. In 1972, Lord Brown went to Israel and met with former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir. They talked about Arabs, Jews and war and peace. Lord Brown was surprised when Mrs. Meir mentioned Jordan's late King Abdullah and former Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri Al Sa'ad. She told him that Arabs need responsible officials who are realistic, logical and far sighted like those two statesmen so that peace might be achieved between Arabs and Jews.

Lord Brown interrupted her,

saying: but instead of responding to the peace efforts of King Abdullah and Nuri Al Sa'ad and helping them to establish honourable peace, the Jews ignored them and became intransigent in their impossible demands, violated the first and the second armistices, occupied Negev and western Galilee, refused Jordan a port on the Mediterranean, expelled the Palestinian Arabs to Jordan and put heavy demands and pressure on the Arabs which, consequently, led to the assassination of King Abdullah in 1951 and Nuri Al Sa'ad in 1958.

Lord Brown looked into Golda Meir's face and added: you yourselves have killed King Abdullah first and Nuri Al Sa'ad after him, and you have destroyed all hopes in peace in the Middle East.

The new victim

The other day another Israeli victim named Mohammad Anwar Sadat fell.

4 years ago, on the day before "Eid Al Adha, the man went to Israel longing for peace. Instead of working to reach understanding with him, cooperate with his government and pay the required price which would in return satisfy him or Egypt's dignity, the Israelis became tigers and lions, became extremists, proceeded with conspiring and with belittling him and others, forged history, planted the occupied territories with settlements, disavowed the simplest codes of friendship and honour, and left Sadat to pay the price.

Israel, represented by its leaders Menachem Begin, Yosef Burg and Yitzhak Shamir, was responsible for his death. This responsibility is shared by a super power

Anwar Sadat did not fall dead in a Cairo square few days ago. He fell dead the moment his private plane landed at Lod airport in Palestine.

He miscalculated and misjudged the cunning and treacherous

ous Israeli enemy; he did not understand the secret of the Jews; he did not realise their intentions; he did not read their history; he did not understand the reality of their ambitions nor did he perceive the dimensions of their goals and objectives; Coloured visions distracted him from the frightening content; Sadat's visit to Jerusalem was like one of Hitchcock's films so full of surprises that the hero continues to act without thinking of the grave results. He was the prey of Israeli propaganda which exploited his visit for Israel and not for Egypt.

What Sadat was

Anwar Sadat was so good-hearted that he bordered on naivete. I personally knew him as a colleague and a friend for many years during the 50's and the 60's working for the Cairo newspaper Al Jumhuriyah. He was an example of the simple man who takes care of his health, clothes, easy life and good manners more than of his interest in general politics. He hated to think and to be sad. He enjoyed special Egyptian characteristics which spoke of his simplicity and humour. He felt that life had deprived him of its good things during his youthful years; so he felt it was his duty to seek those delights during his later years. This made me worried about him when he became president of the republic. I felt worried most when he confronted his colleagues at the revolutionary council and expelled them one after one. But my apprehension escalated when Anwar Sadat fell into the trap of the big U.S. swindler Henry Kissinger and began to deal with the Israeli issues through the spirit of the good peasant and to deal with Henry Kissinger with the mentality of the broker of the village. Henry Kissinger used to lay his traps and concoct his conspiracies exploiting the Egyptian president's love of publicity, lights, money, fame and praise.

When the conspiracy ripened, Sadat was told that one visit to Israel by him would enter him into history and make him achieve peace. The good man went driven by his lust for lights and in order to enter history. This was the end of the tragedy as it was the beginning of the end.

Throughout his life Sadat lived driven by the adventurer's greed which rested solely on hopes. The more they — I mean the United States and Israel — exaggerated in describing him as the daring man, the more he hastened to adopt the steps of the political and military adventure against whom he termed as enemies in the service of

whom he termed as friends. He ventured when he expelled the Soviet experts ten years ago. He ventured when he went to Jerusalem on a visit more reminiscent of Hitchcock's screenplays. He took the risk when he fell on America's lap and when he defied the Muslim Brotherhood organisation and the Copts. He took the risk when he defied the Arabs and resorted to Israel and the United States under the pretext of safeguarding his national dignity. Egypt's policy and the 7,000 years civilisation.

History will say that Anwar Sadat fell as the victim of the blind pro-Israeli and anti-Arab American policy.

America might have given Sadat loans and arms but it did not give him the Arab rights which were usurped by Israel.

U.S. deception

The United States deceived the man when it said that the Arabs would support the Camp David agreement and that the issue — as Carter said — would not wait for a number of days when Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the Palestinians would declare their joining the said agreements. It deceived him when it interpreted the articles of the Camp David agreement and facts of the Palentinian.

The United States deceived Sadat when it played the spectator when he was subjected to Israel's pressure, threats and continued demands to obtain Egyptian oil at the lowest prices and its asking for facilities in its own interest and for opening Egypt's doors to Israeli products and trade under the title of normalising relations and serving the issue of peace. It deceived him when it refused to exert the slightest pressure on Israel not to declare the annexation of Jerusalem, stop the establishment of settlements, intransigence and exaggeration.

During the last four years of his life, Sadat sank in a series of treachery, conspiracies and intrigues by the American ally and the Israeli 'ally'. When the storm struck, the yellow autumn leaf had but to fall on the ground.

Anwar Sadat made the grave mistake which was committed before him by dictators all over the world. He used to shout and fabricate slogans and tailor-cut events and come to believe in them in the end.

Sadat fell in the same trap in which every dictator and absolute ruler fell before him. Consequently, he believed that he was a genius; that he is unique in this age; that he is capable of making

history and men alike; that he is capable of isolating others with one possessing the ability to isolate him; that he is capable of curse others with no one possessing the ability to curse him; that Egypt is the only paradise in the whole area; and that the Arabs, particularly their leaders, are all midgets, ignorant and trivial.

Arrogance killed him

A man's arrogance could kill him. The American press conspired with the Israeli and Egyptian press to kill Anwar Sadat by praising him so much and giving descriptions which are normally reserved to prophets and saints.

The big leaf has fallen in the middle of Autumn. Questions by America and Israel began to be asked in malice and astonishment. Will Sadat's allies respect the Camp David agreement and abide by the rules of peace with Israel? But no, American or Israeli raised the question whether America or Israel will help Sadat's successors by giving them the usurped Arab rights which they did not give to Sadat, or by trying to cooperate with these new allies to find a positive solution — a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian problem. Israel could not recognise that its obstinacy and arrogance and deception of Sadat were the bullets which hit and killed him. It was these bullets alone which killed Sadat.

The word spread in the Western European capitals during the last few days affirming that it was the United States itself which was responsible for killing the man which has exploited and squeezed, and when his services were over, it ended him for good.

It is being directly and indirectly said that it was the United States which assassinated it in order to implement a special political strategic design which will be revealed in the near future.

History will say: the Arabism of Egypt is stronger and deeper than Camp David and will outlive the dirty period in which Egypt lived under Sadat. History will say that the bullying a superpower for the benefit of another superpower can only serve the devil. History will say that insulting the Arabs and Muslims can only serve the enemy. History will also say that driving wedges in the Arab ranks is an unforgivable crime and that the Almighty God is capable of punishment.

Who then killed Anwar Sadat?

He was killed by the United States and Israel together.

Anwar Sadat has killed Anwar Sadat by committing suicide by his own free will. This is the answer.

-- From Al Ansar

LETTERS

Thatcher's caving

To the editor:

As one who has in the past been on the other side of the fence from her countrymen, I note with much interest Mrs. Thatcher's caving on the Afghan frontier two weeks ago.

She spoke to the Afghan refugees of the "foreign tyranny", referred to them as a "proud and brave people, driven from their homelands" and, in a dramatic gesture of defiance, said: we want to see that nation free.

All very highminded and noble, if only we forget that this lady and her predecessors have themselves been responsible for creating and perpetuating similar and worse situations elsewhere. Namibia and Palestine are two situations much older than Afghanistan. Why is her voice, otherwise so strident, so muted on these issues?

A clue perhaps exists in a further statement from her. She told the Afghans that the occupiers of their country were "ungodly". Ah! So that is it; that is what distinguishes from one kind of imperialism and another!

The occupiers of Namibia are of course, very "Godly", and are in fact carrying the white man's burden. Are not the Namibians lucky?

The occupiers of Palestine are not only "Godly" but are actually the "chosen people". How silly for Mrs. Thatcher it would be to refer to the Palestinians as a "proud and brave people, driven from their homeland", and how can one ever refer to "foreign tyranny" in their case?

A. Rajagopalan

P.O. Box 35027

Amman



— From Ashraq Al Awasat

Continuing intimidation

THE UNITED STATES. Egypt and Sudan are planning to hold joint military exercises in Egypt as a show of strength in the face of what they allege is Soviet-inspired Libyan adventurism in the area. Egypt has declared an alert on the Libyan border, and has also sent anti-aircraft batteries to reinforce Sudanese army units which are supposed to protect their borders from an assumed Libyan invasion by crossing the Chadian border with Sudan. The United States has sent two AWACS planes, similar to those the Reagan administration wants to sell to Saudi Arabia, on an open-ended mission to Egypt; these planes, manned by American pilots and technicians, have gone into action already and are reported to be monitoring Libya's borders with Sudan and Egypt. Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri has unequivocally declared that he will be sending 600 suicide commandos into Libya, as well as inciting Sudanese expatriate workers there to carry out sabotage activities and wage secret battles against that country and its government.

Judging by highlighted reports in the Western media about all these activities and events, and by the fact that even respected institutions are already counting the numbers of tanks and guns each of three neighbouring Arab countries has, we are in to witness an eruption of a war between the military alliance of Egypt and Sudan, supported by the American military equipment, on the one hand and Libya on the other.

That the United States has gone a long way in fuelling tensions — not only by taking extreme views of the situation in this part of the world but also by stepping up massive supplies of military hardware, including the AWACS, to Egypt and Sudan — is an undisputable fact. We know that American officials have somehow called for restraint, but we also know that the United States has once before intimidated Libya when its navy fighters shot down two of that country's planes over the Gulf of Sidra. Needless to say that the U.S. has not changed its policy of carrying it to the limit with the much smaller country than itself, and that the mighty superpower may now be trying to use other countries for the same purpose. Considering the prevailing political climate in the area as such, especially after the departure from the political scene of Anwar Sadat, the U.S. may well be trying to fuel tension to a point where it can further strengthen its foothold in the Middle East and Africa.

Whether a war will actually erupt is a question that we can not answer with any certainty. But we can be sure that it would be in nobody's interest, especially those of the three Arab countries, if such a war were to take place — now or at any time.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Israeli-Nazi equation

AL RA'I: Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was not the only European leader to equate Israel with Nazism. British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington also said that the Israeli practices in the occupied territories represent what Nazism used to do in Europe. The Israeli newspaper Jerusalem Post reported. Whether what the Jerusalem Post said is just a piece of news or a beginning of a campaign against the British foreign minister, the fact remains that the Israeli "Nazi" practices have begun to remind the Europeans of the German ones during World War II.

The Europeans have come to realise that Israel is not the docile lamb Zionism made them believe it to be during the past thirty years. The Europeans, who sacrificed millions of people to save world civilisation, should realise the dangers Zionist Nazism pose to human civilisation now; or do they still consider the Arab confrontation of this impending danger as a "local conflict", which they do not expect to undermine the world's civilisation?

Although the Europeans have not adopted a far-sighted stand after this revelation about the Zionist Nazism, they still consider what happened as an Arab-Israeli conflict. This is what happened forty years ago when the European view underestimated the dangers of Nazism.

Nowadays Israel is following the steps of Nazism. It practises violence, oppression, annexation of land, defiance and disregard to everything. Although it might have taken the form of Arab-Israeli conflict, the Arab confrontation of Zionist Nazism is in reality a defence of human values and civilisation which will not escape the claws of Nazi Zionists unless the world takes the initiative to cut these claws before it is too late.

What Kreisky and Carrington said about equating Zionist Nazism with German Nazism must drive the Europeans to interpret their understanding of this fact into action to confront the new Nazis so that they will not fall into the same trap of over forty years ago when they had not taken prompt action against old Nazis.

What does the United States need its MX for? The pentagon's answer is for the PLU. In the jargon of American armchair strategists this new abbreviation means "the preservation of local uncertainty". Different versions of playing cat-and-mouse were put forward to make the enemy uncertain of the missiles' location and, therefore, unable to destroy them in one go. Reagan's predecessor Jimmy Carter had intended to have 200 missiles circulating in slots under a system of 4,600 launching pads. This ambitious project had threatened to swallow the annual national output of cement. Reagan reduced the number of missiles by half and suspended the decision on how to base them for 1984.

The impression is created that in the discussion of trees the forest was left out altogether. The question of "what for?" was ignored in the dithering over the question of "how?". This relative sluggishness brings us back to the basic idea of the Soviet attack. Had the threat of this attack been indeed real,

prompt action to ensure the notorious "preservation of local uncertainty" would be necessary, especially on the part of the administration which has found out that its defence edifice is wholly made of "the windows of vulnerability" which it has feverishly begun to brick up, do up and close up.

The quite numerous MX opponents point out that the Soviet side has no point whatsoever in trying to destroy all American land-based missiles in a single surprise attack. This task is extremely difficult by itself. Besides, this is senseless, since there are the two other legs of the U.S. strategic "triad" — submarine and air-launched missiles. And, finally, the idea of selective attack is based on the "limited" nuclear war doctrine, and, therefore, runs counter to the Soviet military doctrine

which rejects the possibility of such a war.

Any intelligent observer, if he accepts for a moment the Pentagon's reasoning that it needs the MX for the PLU, will be stunned by the utter absurdity of the project. Charles Yost, the recently deceased U.S. journalist and diplomat, said on this score that in several years everybody would be surprised that the creation of such an extravagant monster as the mobile MX system had once been discussed in real earnest.

But if one approaches the project from the Soviet viewpoint, he will see that it is first of all ominously sinister, and not merely absurd. The MX, those 96-ton monsters carrying ten 335-kiloton warheads each, which makes each of them tantamount to 167 odd "Hiroshima's" look like first-strike weapons. In its report "unjustified spending: analysis of

proposed MX-system" the U.S. council of economic priorities draws the conclusion that the development of the MX is chiefly prompted by the striving to create offensive weapons.

Needless to say, "striving at enemy offensive weapons" means launching a first strike before these weapons are brought into action.

All other components of the Reagan-backed programme for the buildup of strategic nuclear forces are also aimed to meet the same goal. Now Washington is out to support materially and technically its reasoning about the possibility to "win" a nuclear war. It is here that the gravest danger lies. The Soviet Union believes that counting on a victory in a nuclear war is madness. The United States keeps "thinking about the unthinkable."

Spit in it

JORDAN TIMES, SATURDAY OCTOBER 17, 1981

Hunger despite adequate food

Hunger and malnutrition still exist even though total world food production is more than adequate to meet all nutritional needs, that is if it were distributed more equally. In some nations the situation is deteriorating. While many citizens of the industrialised countries habitually overeat, the average African has 10 per cent less to eat today than ten years ago, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) reports.

Edward Saouma, Director-General of FAO, has recently warned that a world food crisis could occur within a year if recent trends in production and prices continue.

Emergencies dramatise hunger but, for many, hunger is a fact of everyday life. In 1977, when FAO last surveyed the world situation, it found that 420 million people, or 22 per cent of the population of developing countries, were

seriously undernourished and the number is now certainly higher. Although food aid or even commercial food imports may help to meet short-term needs, the only lasting answer to hunger is increased production in the developing countries. For more than a decade developing countries have been struggling to achieve an increase in food production of four per cent per year.

Throughout the 1970s, however, few countries have achieved an increase of three per cent per year and in more than 45 developing

countries food production did not even keep up with the increase in population.

In the past, when a country has needed to increase food production, this has often been done by putting more land under the plough. But in most of the developing countries today, virtually all the fertile land is already farmed. Greater production must be gained from the already cultivated land. This will call for more advanced and more expensive, agricultural methods with a heavy use of fertilisers, irrigation and various farm chemicals to ensure higher yields from improved plant varieties and breeds of livestock.

There will often also be a need for considerable reorganisation of the range of state services needed to support a changing rural society.

The World Conference on Agricultural Reform and Rural Development, held by FAO in 1979, was dedicated to the problems of agriculture and rural life and to searching for their solution. The report of the conference urged that credit should be more easily available, that governments should orient research, extension activities and other services directly toward the needs of the small farmer. It also recommended that the effect of large-scale developments on small producers should be studied thoroughly before they are started.

The WCARRD Report examined the quality of rural life too, stating that adequate transportation, schools, and medical services must be provided. In planning projects or changes, the opinions and involvement of the rural populations should be sought. Their wishes should influence the decisions which affect them. Non-governmental organisations, such as farmers' cooperatives, should be encouraged. The role of women in the agricultural economy should be recognised and their right to own property, negotiate loans, and to be full members of the community should be respected. Similarly, the report stated that the rights and needs of the landless poor should not be overlooked, and that they should be included in plans for the improvement of rural life.

FAO recognises that this will require a realignment of national priorities in many countries. It will require a recognition of the central role of agriculture in the economy. Accordingly, governments will have to see that the rural sectors of their societies get their just share of governmental expenditures and appropriations, as well as services.

But although the task of improving the food situation is primarily one for the developing countries, a heavy responsibility rests also with the more prosperous countries of the world who can do much to speed the process.

FAO has repeatedly urged them, for instance, to be more receptive to the exports of the developing countries and thus to give them a greater opportunity to earn the foreign exchange they need for their development programmes.

Too often these exports face protective tariffs — particularly if they have been part

processed to enhance their value and competition from synthetics and trade in livestock products in frequently hampered by excessive health and other regulations.

Yet liberalisation of trade conditions would not only improve the exports of the developing countries but would also enable them to increase their imports from the developed world.

The developed countries have

Raising women's status helps alleviate hunger

Improvement of the conditions of women must be an integral part of any attempts to improve the world food situation, the FAO believes. The Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development organised by the FAO in July, 1979, declared that "women should participate and contribute on an equal basis with men" to development and "share fully in improved conditions of life in rural areas".

This inequality is seen even in nutrition. Men almost always get first choice of food and they get larger amounts and better quality (in protein and other nutrients). Consequently, women more often suffer from malnutrition than men. Because the mother is the direct source of nourishment for the foetus during pregnancy and the baby during lactation, the quality and survival chances of the next generation are endangered. Paul Harrison, the English development writer, says in an article in Ceres, the FAO review, on agriculture and development, that malnutrition among women leads to low birth weight, and often to handicapped babies who will later be more vulnerable to disease.

In an FAO discussion paper on women and food prepared for World Food Day, Ingrid Palmer, a writer and frequent consultant on women and development for U.N. agencies, is even more specific. She reports that seasonal variations in the availability of food seem to be reflected in increased miscarriages, infant deaths, and the termination of breastfeeding. Women, like other farm workers, may be at their weakest when the seasonal demand for labour rises. This seasonal period can be extremely physically taxing when farmers can pay labourers only after selling the harvest, and money to buy food is consequently scarce.

Access to nutrition to adequately support their work and biological needs is not the only area in which rural women face discrimination. With all their work on it, women in most countries have no title to the land, even when they are the acting head of the household. Some researchers believe that as many as one third of rural families in some countries are headed by women or depend solely on women's and children's earnings. Yet women often cannot get access to credit or supplies. Extension services, rural development programmes and research are usually designed by men for men. These activities tend to concentrate on men's crops and men's activities. Mechanisation, for example, has affected men's heavy duties such as water pumping and land preparation but has left women's burdens as heavy as ever. When new technologies are introduced they should reduce women's workload. It is the women who take responsibility for family chores as

well as for part of the food production and marketing. Harrison records that in Africa, for example, women are estimated to produce 70 per cent of subsistence foods.

Women's workload stays the same while the men's gets easier, he observes. Their productivity lags behind men's and so does their share of the family's income. Their production potential is wasted and consequently mother and child nutrition suffers further.

On the other hand, Palmer relates that the mechanisation of crop processing may cause women to lose their jobs. Weeding, a task traditionally assigned to women, will become less necessary as herbicides are more widely used. Mechanised planters can be expected to make inroads into another important source of women's income. Such job losses for women must be regarded as seriously as job losses for men, the position paper states, "for women in poor families make a significant and sometimes the major, contribution to the total family income".

Pointing to the fact that women have full workload if domestic chores and child care are added to their agricultural work, Palmer asserts that women should themselves decide priorities for their labour. In addition to their other duties, women usually maintain a small vegetable plot for household needs. Greater attention to one task might have to be at the expense of their commitment to another. If they must neglect this plot to concentrate more effort on raising commercial crops, the family may suffer vitamin deficiencies. It makes no sense, the author declares, to encourage farming families to try to increase production if, by requiring women to work longer hours in the fields, the family's nutrition suffers.

Child care has always posed acute problems for both landless and farming women, she states. New means of caring for the very young need to be found. In both Africa and Asia, child feeding and general care often take second place during the day to the effort to achieve higher agricultural yields.

In Upper Volta, collective fields for women are being promoted. Carts and grain mills to relieve women of some of their household tasks, are also being introduced. Projects such as these, and the integration of women in rural development as a whole, were among the major themes of activities marking World Food Day on 16 October this year. As the anniversary of the founding of FAO was celebrated around the world, progress toward equality for women in food production and consumption were noted, and plans made for further advances toward that goal, the FAO announced.

At this time, it is not at all clear how a sex-based reform of the agrarian structure should be designed, and what women's gains and losses are in different kinds of agrarian reform.

FAO Feature



Besides the responsibilities of the land, women are also faced with the family problems arising from malnutrition



Indonesians harvesting rice, the staple of South East Asia

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ECONOMY

Willy Brandt says:

'Fate of the hungry constitutes a crime'

ROME, Oct. 16 (R) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today that developing nations were becoming increasingly indignant about international failure to tackle the world's food problems.

Attacking incompetent governments and complacent officials, Mr. Brandt called here for a global food programme and increased aid to needy countries.

"The fate of every hungry person constitutes a crime," he told a ceremony marking the first world food day at the headquarters of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

"A feeling of desperation and hatred is now spreading," he said.

"A sense of indignation is growing about the failure to take action."

Mr. Brandt said he pinned no exaggerated hopes on the outcome of next week's North-South summit conference at Cancun, Mexico. "But I am not as pessimistic as some of my friends," he added.

The former chancellor, now head of the independent commission on international development issues, said a global food programme was an urgent priority to secure food security.

He called for a new international wheat agreement, more food aid, higher commodity prices to help producers, and the dismantling of

trade barriers by developed countries.

The international emergency food reserve should be greatly enlarged, while investment in storage resources for poor countries needed one billion dollars yearly, he said.

Mr. Brandt said that he and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal had written to heads of state about to meet in Cancun outlining what they thought were the main issues.

"The first is that the global negotiations should finally commence within the framework of the United Nations," he said.

Mr. Brandt's speech contrasts sharply with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's free market approach to the Cancun summit. It drew loud applause from his audience.

Today's FAO-organised meeting included messages of support from Pope John Paul, President Reagan, Canadian leader Pierre Trudeau, Indian leader Indira Gandhi, Italian leader Giovanni Spadolini and Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq.

Pope John Paul said: "There must be concerted action by governments, whatever their political or economic systems, by inter and non-governmental organisations and by volunteers."

Strong dollar hits IBM

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (R) — The world's biggest computer company, International Business Machines (IBM), reported a fall in its third quarter profits of more than 20 per cent and put most of the blame on the strong dollar.

The company said the dollar's strength meant IBM's foreign operations were returning lower earnings when they were converted into the U.S. currency. Third quarter profits fell from \$884 million last year to \$693 million.

IBM President John Opel said if the dollar remained strong IBM's earnings would continue to be hit. Wall Street analysts said the

report was moderately disappointing and below previous estimates, but not surprising in view of weak earnings reported by other computer manufacturers yesterday.

They said computer companies have been hit by slowing orders for data processing equipment, reflecting the generally slack economies in much of the industrialised world.

Meanwhile, Honeywell reported that third quarter profits were down \$46.3 million to \$2.1 million and NCR said its profits fell to \$28.2 million from \$45.5 million. Both ascribed the fall mainly to the strength of the dollar.

But the workers, voting at 34 plants, rejected by a two-to-one majority the company's 3.8 per cent pay rise offer and opted to strike.

At Cowley, one of B.L.'s major assembly plants, union leader Jack Adams urged a workers' meeting: "Don't back down in the face of blackmail and threats," and workers at Longbridge, B.L.'s biggest plant, voted by a 12-1 margin to strike.

The vote plunges the struggling company back into crisis just when there were signs that its recovery effort was beginning to pay off. Its new Mini Metro car is pushing up sales in Britain and has just been launched in Europe, and last week B.L. launched the fuel-efficient "claim", a British-built version of a Japanese Honda car.

But the company expects to remain deep in the red. It lost £387 million (\$715 million) last year and Sir Michael said the loss this year would be about the same.

In a bid to keep inflation below 100%

Israel plans drastic cuts in public spending

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16 (R) — Government economists conferred in emergency session today to plan drastic new cuts in public spending to stem Israel's soaring rate of inflation which has already reached 66 per cent this year.

"We promised to keep the rate below 100 per cent and will do everything to achieve it, but we cannot be sure we will succeed," the spokesman said.

Apparently aware that last month's consumer price index would be high, government minis-

tries had already been ordered to cut their budgets by 15 per cent.

The government spokesman said most ministries would now be asked to make further cuts in their budgets.

The government bureau of

statistics announced yesterday that the September price index rise had been 8.1 per cent, the highest rate in five months and double the previous month's. Consumer prices during the past 12 months have risen 101.9 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Oct. 16 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8325/40	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2030/33	Canadian dollar
	2.2360/80	West German marks
	2.4710/60	Dutch guilders
	1.8700/40	Swiss francs
	37.42/57	Belgian francs
	5.6000/20	French francs
	1189.00/1190.50	Italian lire
	230.50/70	Japanese yen
	5.5360/5400	Swedish crowns
	5.9400/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.1950/2000	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	443.50/444.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 16 (R) — The market closed lower and at 1500 the F.T. index was down 9.7 at 463.5. The decline reflected a large measure of support for strike action by B.L. car workers over a pay demand and rumours of Soviet military intervention in Poland, dealers said.

Government bonds closed with net falls of up to 3/4 point with the outlook for domestic interest rates not encouraging, dealers said. The retail price index for September was in line with market expectations.

Gold shares rallied in places but they were mixed with an easier bias on the day and North American stocks were steady to mixed in slow trading.

GEC and Racal were both 15p lower at 674 and 393 respectively while Plessey and Thorn ended 10p and 12p down. Guest Keen, Glaxo and ICI eased between 6p and 8p.

Oils closed narrowly mixed and in easier banks, Grindlays fell 6p having risen recently on bid speculation.

Berec group was marked up a penny in late trading to 107p after the alternative offer valued at 116p by Hanson Trust, dealers said.

Cairo to sign oil search contracts

CAIRO, Oct. 16 (R) — Egypt expects to sign 20 new oil prospecting agreements before the end of the year, Petroleum Minister Ahmed Ezzeddin Hilal was quoted as saying today.

Cairo newspapers said he told a meeting of the new cabinet that Egypt's oil production this year would be around 32 million tonnes and reach 35.5 million tonnes next year.

Almost all Egypt's oil comes from fields in the Gulf of Suez at the top of the Red Sea.

It has 240,000 barrels a day available for export, mostly sold on the spot market.

This summer Egypt was forced to slash its prices for top quality Suez blend from \$40.50 a barrel to \$33 because of the glut on the world oil market.

Mr. Hilal did not say where the new prospecting would be carried out, but exploration zones are centred on seven areas, ranging from the western desert to the Sinai.

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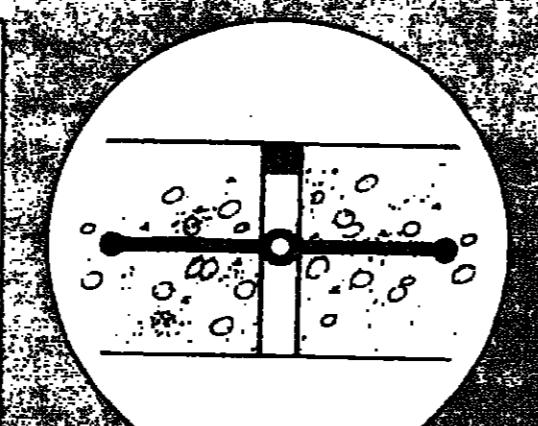
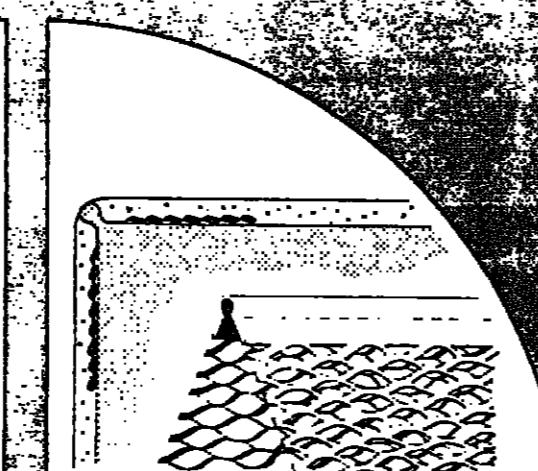
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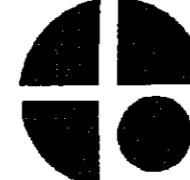
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With love

Korchnoi bags first badly-needed victory

MERANO, Italy, Oct. 16 (R) — Viktor Korchnoi, Soviet emigre challenger for the World Chess title, secured a badly-needed first victory today in his match against Soviet titlist Anatoly Karpov.

Karpov, who resigned the adjourned sixth game without resuming play, leads the match 3-1, with two draws. The title goes for the next three years to the first man to win six games.

Chess grandmasters said the psychological impact of Korchnoi's win was all the greater because it was only the second time in 67 serious encounters that he had beaten Karpov with the black pieces.

Karpov notified chief arbiter Paul Klein of his decision to abandon the game an hour before play was due to resume.

But Korchnoi, 50, still faces an uphill task to wrest the title from his 30-year-old Soviet rival.

Korchnoi sealed his 41st move in an envelope at the adjournment last night, poised to recover an earlier pawn sacrifice and break open the white king's defences for a winning attack.

Overnight analysis with his seconds apparently convinced the Soviet champion that his position was hopeless.

The seventh game is expected to start tomorrow, with Korchnoi playing white. But Karpov has so far used none of the three additional rest days allowed each player under the rules of the match.

Chess analysts said the champion might request a postponement, as Korchnoi did after his third defeat, to give him time to recover his mental poise and prepare his defences for the next game.

It was the first game in the series that was tense and exciting, experts declared. It featured some aggressive play from Korchnoi who started with an open defence on black.

The experts, including the Soviet delegation, were dismayed at a blunder by the champion in the 40th move. He missed a subtle opening, despite having a full 30 minutes to decide, and found himself in a losing position. He must win three more games to retain the title. "How Karpov reacts is anyone's guess but Korchnoi will come back fighting," said U.S. grandmaster Robert Byrne.

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Yugoslavia beats Italy in World Soccer Cup qualifying match

BEGRADE, Oct. 16 (R) — Yugoslavia beat Italy 1-0 (halftime 1-0) in the World Soccer Cup European Group Five (under-21) championship qualifying match here today. Jankovic was the winning scorer at the 11th minute, in front of 3,000 spectators.

Group standings:

Team	Played	won	drawn	lost	Points
Italy	3	2	0	1	4
Yugoslavia	3	1	1	1	3
Greece	2	0	1	1	1

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

raise. Consider these two hands:

a ♦ A K x b ♦ A K x
♦ x x x ♦ x x x
♦ A Q x x ♦ A Q x x
♦ x x x ♦ x x x

Assume that you open the bidding with one diamond and partner responds one heart. With hand a) you should raise to two hearts, while with hand b) you should rebid one no trump. Why the difference?

The raise of partner's suit is more encouraging than bidding no trump. While the high cards in the two hands are identical, in hand a) you have a potential ruffing value in clubs. Therefore, hand a) is a better hand for a suit contract than hand b). Incidentally, don't rebid two diamonds with that hand. On the given sequence, that tends to suggest at least six diamonds, or certainly a very good five-card suit, which you don't have.

Now let's consider what to do where partner opens the bidding with one heart and we hold:

a ♦ A x x b ♦ A x x x
♦ x x x ♦ x x x
♦ K x x ♦ K x x
♦ x x x ♦ x x x

The same general rule applies. With hand a) you don't want to encourage partner, so you respond one no trump. Hand b), however, is improved by the potential ruff, so you raise to two hearts.

Once we get that out of the way, we can give reasonably sage advice. Raise partner with only three trumps when that is the natural bid to make! If you think that I am trying to be facetious, you are wrong. I might not like raising partner with three low trumps—if I must raise, I prefer to hold three to an honor, or four trumps. But if the hand calls for a raise, I

Seoul expects 15,000 athletes for Olympics

SEOUL, Oct. 16 (R) — More than 15,000 athletes from 100 countries are expected to compete in the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul, the South Korean government said today.

It did not say whether participants from Communist nations were expected to come to South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with them. No Communist countries have taken part in international sporting events here.

Korea was split into two by the United States and the Soviet Union after the defeat of Japan at the end of World War II.

In a report to a parliamentary panel, the education ministry, which also handles sport, said 23 events would be contested in the Seoul Olympics.

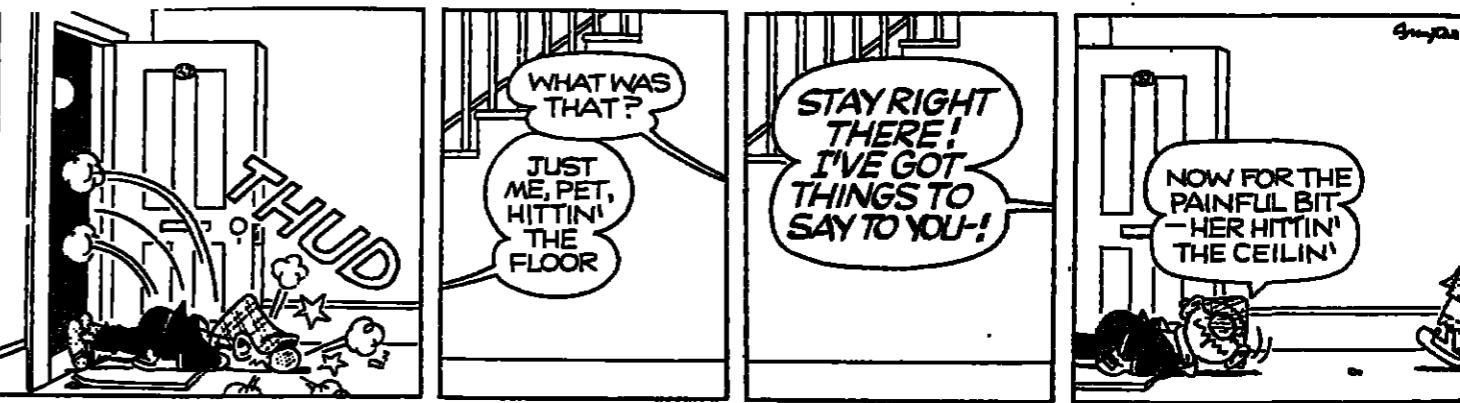
Amman Little League soccer game results for Friday, Oct. 16

Royal Falcons	0	vs.	Chase	0
AIK	2	vs.	Citibank	0
American Express	6	vs.	Jordan Express	1
Alico	0	vs.	Arab Wings	1
Laing	0	vs.	Foxboro	4
Marriott	1	vs.	Intercontinental	1
Sheraton	9	vs.	International Traders	1

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning brings all kinds of new activities and interests that can help you gain the progress you desire. Make sure you don't make any mistakes in communicating with others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is best for handling responsibilities and to avoid unpleasant strife in the afternoon. Happiness can be yours.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your surroundings and make long-range plans for improvement. Attend a social function in the evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have work to do that requires special care, so be precise and gain added benefits. Be kind to loved ones.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) It may seem difficult to gain your aims early in the day but conditions are bound to improve later.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to reach a fine understanding with your family and to keep any promises you have made. Engage in favorite hobby.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Morning is fine for handling routine chores, but be alert for possible danger in the afternoon. Cooperate more with others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Use good judgment in the morning where finances are concerned, but later there are likely to be confusing conditions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Showing others that you are a true friend will gain their added goodwill now. Don't neglect important business matters.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what your true desires are and how best to attain them. Be more optimistic about the future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A good friend can be of help to you today, so accept and get busy on projects. Avoid the social in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Delve into civic matters of importance and gain the assistance of loyal friends. Engage in hobby with congenials.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take a new approach on a matter that has been puzzling you a long time and you solve it wisely. Be alert at all times.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will be able to get at the truth of any situation, so direct the education along lines of investigation and there could be much success during lifetime. Your progeny will be very good in sports and could be famous.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By William Lutwinak

ACROSS	24	Disc	45	Lodging for young travelers	18	Like argon	
1	5	Frequent	27	Fine-grained leather	19	Tears	
10	Counsel, of yore	31	Modify	48	Protect from	23	Miss Bergen
14	Snaf or green	32	Fashions	52	Ump's tally	24	Swift
15	Islam's god	33	June phrase	54	"Scratch it with . . ."	25	Draw forth
16	Start of a patent	34	Unsuited	55	Rate highly	26	20 Worries
17	Baseball statistics	35	Hoods	56	Osculate	27	Daunted
20	Maughan character	36	Ilk	57	Permit	28	"Twelfth Night" role
21	Salad ingredient	37	The rocks	58	one	29	To the point
22	Lecher's look	38	Saunter	59	Secret assembly	30	Dame
23	Breathe hard	39	Straight-edge	60	Of that kind	31	Grandma
24		40	Fated	61	sticks in the mud	32	Sticks in the mud
25		41	Was well-suited	62	Happen again	33	Happen again
26		42	Trajectories	63	Steele's publication	34	Steele's publication
27		43	Apiece	64	Sews lightly	35	Follow
28		44		65	Flanged beam	36	Flanged beam
29		45		66	Site of Honolulu	37	Site of Honolulu
30		46		67	Kind of gin	38	Kind of gin
31		47		68	At liberty	39	At liberty
32		48		69	Related	40	Related
33							

WORLD

Kania orders military service extended to help battle crisis

WARSAW, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — The Polish government today announced it was extending military service for troops whose enlistment ends this month, and the Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania lashed out at the Solidarity union for seeking "new conflicts."

Mr. Kania, in a speech broadcast on Warsaw radio, told the 200-member central committee meeting to forge policy the "right-wing trend of Solidarity is blocking all government actions aimed at coming out of the crisis."

The central committee met to respond to the independent union's congress which ended last week and was expected to deal with a mounting number of protests over food shortages.

Meanwhile, union and government negotiators sat down for a second round of talks over Poland's food crisis and economic reform. The government agreed during the first round yesterday to freeze prices pending further agreement on reforms.

The Polish news agency PAP said the government had resolved to extend by two months the military service of ground troops who

are ending their terms of service this month to help battle the nation's economic troubles.

"The complicated internal situation, including the drastically deepening economic difficulties of Poland, requires increased involvement of the army in assisting the national economy," the government communique on PAP said.

Soldiers have already begun patrolling the government half food market profiteering by patrolling open markets and have been working with regular police to patrol cities and roads.

The brief, two-paragraph PAP report on the service extension did not mention any specific task for the troops other than to cite the deteriorating economy.

Today's central committee meeting came as some 12,000

women textile workers in Zyradow, west of here, occupied linen, clothing and garment factories for the fourth day in a protest against deteriorating food supply and quality.

45 Tibetans die in accident

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — At least 45 people, mostly Tibetan exiles, were killed and several others injured today when a truck skidded off a winding highway and plunged into a ravine in India's Himalayan state of Sikkim, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

The Tibetans — who included several Sherpa mountain climbers — were travelling to Gangtok to meet the Dalai Lama, the self-exiled Tibetan god-king who arrived here today. The accident occurred 13 kilometres from their destination. The agency said.

YUBARI, Japan, Oct. 16 (R) — At least 31 miners were killed today after poisonous gas leaked into a coal mine.

The number of missing was put at between 30 and 90.

The privately-owned mine near Sapporo on Hokkaido island began commercial production in 1975.

A gas leak a month after it opened killed five men and a fire last year closed it for 45 days.

China explains anew loss of researcher in desert

PEKING, Oct. 16 (R) — China made a fresh attempt today to explain the disappearance of a scientist who vanished 16 months ago in the remote western desert region where Peking conducts its nuclear tests.

The disappearance of Peng Jiamu, a distinguished biochemist, on June 17 last year, prompted widespread rumours that he had been whisked away to the Soviet Union by helicopter, had secretly emigrated to the U.S., or had been put to work against his will on China's nuclear programme.

The official story was that Peng, from Shanghai, got lost while leading a team of researchers in the desolate Lop Nor salt lake area of Xinjiang province.

The Guangming daily said today investigations had proved a theory that he lost his way while looking for water and that his body had been buried by the shifting desert sands.

He had recently been declared a revolutionary martyr by the Shanghai city government.

The paper said troops, teams of scientists and police from Shanghai and Shandong province had thoroughly searched the area but his body was never found.

Peng was officially described as an exemplary Communist Party member and an outstanding scientist who had given up opportunities to study abroad to work for his country. He had kept up his research despite having contracted cancer in 1957.

The officials said the shake-up, which they described as "quite exceptional", could take in a whole series of senior posts including some significant ones in the Third World.

Details will be made public when the governments concerned

Irish paramilitary man shot dead by gunman

BELFAST, Oct. 16 (A.P.) — A motorcycle gunman shot and killed Bill McCullough, an official of the Ulster Defence (UDA). As he left his home in the staunchly Protestant Shankill Road district of Belfast today, police reported.

A police spokesman said Mr. McCullough, 54, was slain by a gunman riding on the back seat of a motorcyle that drew up as he was entering his car.

UDA spokesman Sammy Duddy said the killing "appears to be a reprisal" by Roman Catholic extremists of the Irish Republican Army's "Provisional" wing or its Marxist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) for the slaying of three Catholics in Belfast in the last week.

The spate of slayings has raised fears of a new spasm of "eye for an eye" assassinations by rival extremist groups.

Mr. McCullough was the UDA's welfare officer for West Belfast with responsibility for taking care of the families of local UDA men jailed for terrorist activities in Northern Ireland. He was also a leading figure in the UDA's loyalist prisoners' aid group.

The UDA is the biggest Protestant paramilitary organisation and boasts in can field 20,000 men, many of them armed.

The UDA, despite its involvement in sectarian warfare during Northern Ireland's 12 years of sectarian violence, is the only major paramilitary group in the province that has not been banned.

When they returned they found a note saying that he too had gone looking for water. He was never seen again.

Emergency supplies were parachuted to the team the following day and the then premier Hua Guofeng personally sent in troops to try to find him. The expedition went on to make the first successful crossing of the lake bed.

A year ago, the official press went to great lengths to deny a Hong Kong newspaper report that Peng had been spotted dining with a Chinese diplomat in Washington by the student son of party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

The official story was that Peng, from Shanghai, got lost while leading a team of researchers in the desolate Lop Nor salt lake area of Xinjiang province.

The Guangming daily said today investigations had proved a theory that he lost his way while looking for water and that his body had been buried by the shifting desert sands.

He had recently been declared a revolutionary martyr by the Shanghai city government.

The paper said troops, teams of scientists and police from Shanghai and Shandong province had thoroughly searched the area but his body was never found.

Peng was officially described as an exemplary Communist Party member and an outstanding scientist who had given up opportunities to study abroad to work for his country. He had kept up his research despite having contracted cancer in 1957.

The officials said the shake-up, which they described as "quite exceptional", could take in a whole series of senior posts including some significant ones in the Third World.

Details will be made public when the governments concerned

have signalled their agreement to the new nominations, the officials said.

One official said the new Socialist administration intended to open the Quai d'Orsay, home of the French foreign service, to the outside world and adapt the service to the priorities of the 1980s, including the growing importance of the Third World.

Mr. Cheysson favoured detaching career diplomats for spells in other sectors, while bringing in non-diplomats such as industrialists to add their experience to the conduct of French foreign policy, the official said.

Few precise details of the plan were leaked out except that there would be ambassadorial-level changes in Washington, Bonn and Rome.

AKALI leaders, who have alleged government interference in Sikh religious affairs, described the meeting as cordial.

They said they would review the talks and decide whether to call off a civil disobedience movement due to start tomorrow.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Airships for Third World to be studied

VIENNA, Oct. 16 (R) — Possible use of airships by developing countries as cheap freight carriers will be discussed by international experts at a conference in Vienna next week. The meeting, from Oct. 19 to 22, is backed by the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). Several types of airships were already under construction in the United States, West Germany, Britain and France, while state and private firms in Brazil, Canada, Japan, Peru, the Soviet Union and Venezuela had embarked on feasibility studies on their use, a UNIDO statement has said. It said the so-called "Lighter-Than-Air" (LTA) technology could help developing countries find access to natural resources, bring services to remote areas and cut high costs of road construction and maintenance.

Kenyan minister backs ugly air hostesses

NAIROBI, Oct. 16 (R) — A Kenyan cabinet minister has defended his country's airline hostesses against complaints of ugliness, saying the girls should be judged by ability rather than looks. "You should sympathise with them if they are ugly," Minister of State G.G. Karuki told parliament. "What do you want them to do if they are ugly? Do you want them to kill themselves?" Mr. Karuki, minister of state at the office of the president, was speaking during a parliamentary debate on transport and communications matters yesterday. Responding to passenger complaints about the looks of Kenya airlines' hostesses Mr. Karuki said it was not fitting to judge them by their appearance. "We should look for abilities." The Nation newspaper quoted him as saying, "I find the air stewardesses good ... to say that they are ugly is an abuse to God who created them."

El Salvador lifts 10-month curfew

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 16 (R) — The Salvadorean government today lifted a nationwide, dusk-to-dawn curfew in force since January. Col. Abdul Gutierrez, vice-president of the ruling civilian-military junta, told a public rally here that political violence was on the wane. About 25,000 people have been killed in the central American country since the beginning of the year. President Jose Napoleon Duarte promised in Washington last month to hold general elections at the earliest possible date. Col. Gutierrez, who addressed some 30,000 people in the national stadium to commemorate the second anniversary of the coup which toppled the dictatorship of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, renewed an earlier offer of amnesty to left-wing guerrillas willing to lay down their arms.

Wagner causes commotion in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Oct. 16 (R) — Fistfights broke out in a Tel Aviv concert hall tonight when the Israeli philharmonic orchestra broke a 40-year boycott of German composer Richard Wagner with a performance of music from his opera "Tristan and Isolde." Conductor Zubin Mehta announced at the end of his scheduled programme that the orchestra would be performing Wagner, who as Adolf Hitler's favourite composer has been reviled by Israelis. Angry concert-goers shouted their disapproval and fistfights broke out between ushers and members of the audience. Mr. Mehta declared from the podium that all music should be heard in a democratic country. Most of the audience remained seated and when the commotion died down the orchestra performed the work and received warm applause from a packed hall. Richard Strauss' works also are not played in Israel and the German conductor Herbert von Karajan has not been invited to Israel.

Pierre Trudeau rapped for overseas travel

OTTAWA, Oct. 16 (R) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau came under fire in parliament yesterday for his overseas travels, but he retorted that all his talks abroad were aimed at helping Third World development. In a stormy parliamentary session, Conservative members repeatedly attacked Mr. Trudeau when he stood up to answer a question about the situation in El Salvador. They accused him of spending too much time out of the country when he should have been trying to find solutions to Canada's economic problems. Rejecting the charges, Mr. Trudeau said all his trips this year had been to Third World countries or for talks on solutions to Third World problems.

Haitian boat people allegedly murdered

MIAMI, Oct. 16 (R) — Police are investigating allegations that nearly 100 Haitian boat people were starved or hacked to death with machetes on a voyage to Florida, a U.S. government official has said. A U.S. attorney's office spokesman here said that two Haitian captains of the small boat were in federal custody and inquiries had opened to determine whether the United States had jurisdiction in the affair. The vessel was towed to Key West by the U.S. Coastguard in July, after it ran aground south of Key West. The Miami news reported that the boat was carrying about 160 refugees when located by the coastguard vessel. Some of them claimed there had been 250 aboard when it left Haiti.

Andreas Papandreou -- founding a left-wing dynasty

George Papandreou had a golden tongue, able to sway the masses and bring them clattering into the streets.

Andreas inherited his father's leadership abilities and charismatic qualities, but has taken a more radical political line, now being considered the undisputed leader of the new left.

Feeling the mood of Greek youth in the 1970s, he opposed Greece's membership in the Western alliance and charged the super-powers with exploiting smaller nations.

He wants to nationalise several key industries and restructure Greece's role in the European Economic Community.

Observers feel Mr. Papandreou's chances of winning an absolute majority in the 300-seat single chamber parliament mostly depend on the undecided voters, who total about 18 percent. Many of them are conservatives with centrist leanings.

In the last elections in 1977, PASOK almost doubled its strength by winning 25.6 per cent of the popular vote and 93 parliamentary seats.

Mr. Papandreou has recently moderated his anti-American and anti-NATO rhetoric. At the same time, PASOK has played up its leftist leanings in an apparent bid to woo away voters from the Greek Communist Party. PASOK election offices, located in working class suburbs and neighbourhoods with a history of voting for the left, are displaying photographs of Marx and Engels, alongside Mr. Papandreou's.

Turkey dissolves political parties

ANKARA, Oct. 16 (R) — Turkey's ruling generals dissolved the country's political parties today.

A spokesman for the national security council said new parties would be formed under a constitution to be drawn up by a constituent assembly which starts work next Friday.

Political activity has been suspended since the military took power in 1980 because of terrorism and economic upheaval.

The spokesman said head of state Gen. Kenan Evren would broadcast an explanation of the council's decision tonight.

Politicians serving at the time of the coup are banned from the assembly and the first election after democracy is restored.

The two main parties are the right-wing Justice Party of Suleyman Demirel and the left-leaning Republican People's Party (RPP) of Bulent Ecevit.

The leaders of the two smaller parties which had a share in power in the 1970s, the extreme right National Movement Party and the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party, are now standing trial.

Diplomatic observers said the move had been expected as part of the purging process by the generals, who have declared their intention to establish a durable democratic system after three military interventions in the last 30 years.

The decision closes a chapter of Turkey's political history in that it dissolves the RPP, a party established by the founder of the modern Turkish state, Mustafa Kemal, Ataturk.

An official statement explaining the decision said: "In order to eliminate the (political) disintegration observed in the past... it is necessary to create, following the passing of a new constitution, a new atmosphere for political parties."

"Therefore to allow new political parties to be formed and to serve according to the requirements of the nation; to create an atmosphere suitable for a future-oriented political life it has become necessary that political

parties established before and active at the time of the Sept. 12 coup be abolished."

The statement also said that "political parties must not be allowed to turn into institutions which decrease the power of the state, or serve to destroy it and work next Friday.

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